

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 5230

號十三百二十五第

日初月七七年戊甲港同

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 21ST AUGUST, 1874.

五拜禮 號十二月八英 香港

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

August 20, LEONOR, Spanish steamer, 300
M. Emanuele, Arrv. 18th August.
General D. LAPRAIK & Co.
August 20, REGINA, British steamer, 205.
Harrison, Saigon, 16th August, General
L. M. LEONARD.

Departures.

August 20, PEAK, str., for Saigon.
August 20, EMU, str., for Manila.
August 20, KWANG-TUNG, str., for East Coast.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
AUGUST 20th.
Loos, for Manila.
KWANG-TUNG, str., for East Coast.
EMU, str., for Manila.
Tugboat, for Freshwater Island.

Tugboat, str., for Singapore and London.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Leonor, str., from Amoy :—
100 Chinese.
Per Regia, str., from Saigon :—
126 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Kwang-tung, str., for East Coast :—
100 Chinese.
Per Emu, str., for Manila :—
1 Indian.

TO DEPART.

Per Padraik, str., for Singapore and London :—
For Singapore, 20 Chinese dobs. For London
—Mr. W. Bailey, 7 European cabin.

Reports.

The Spanish steamer Leonor reports left
Saigon on 15th August, and had fine weather
throughout.

The British steamer Regia reports left
Saigon on 15th August. Had very unequal
weather during the passage; latter part strong
S.E. and Easterly winds with heavy rain.

Vessels Expected, Hongkong:

Vessel's Name	From	Date
Cardiff	Aug. 15	
Alejandro	New York	Feb. 10
Frances	Shields	Feb. 19
Armen	London	March 3
Atlantic	Penarth	March 21
Dan.	Southwark	April 3
Gloria	Portsmouth	April 20
North America	Liverpool	May 10
Sir Harry Parkes London	May 12	
W. G. Platner	Cardiff	May 12
Palom	London	May 23
Frederick Tudor	Cardiff	May 23
Eugenio	Cardiff	June 3
Hopewell	London	June 10
Kinsman Castle	London	June 13
Carabao	Colombia	June 13
Marie	Penang	June 18
Stefano	Pearl	June 20
Lord Musgrave	Liverpool	June 23
Bremah	London	June 24
Canton	Falmouth	June 24
Hector	Oxford	June 24
Chinaman	London	July 10

All Vessels Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
At 12 noon,
Sunday Goods, &c.

FOODS AND ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-faced DOCK has lately
been LENGTHENED to 400 feet overall
and is now capable of receiving vessels up to
350 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock
at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 50 feet, and
the width at the entrance is 50 feet. Depth of
water on the sill 12 feet, at average neap, and
17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Crimson Gate and is pumped
out by steam.

THE DOCK is available for iron and brass
castings which recently have been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw
Cutting Gantlet, Small Lathes, Drilling and
Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large
Smithy, &c.

Dry Goods are on the premises, available
for storage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other
Dry Goods.

Yards decked for ammunition, remodeled,
repaired, repaired also in harbour; and
iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted; at
moderate charge. Particulars can be obtained
at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam King Ferry is in thorough
working order, and is available at all times to
tow vessels of 100 tons and upwards.

JOHN FORREST & CO.,
11, 1899, Foothill, 18th June, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the
Public of
HONGKONG, HU-SAM, AND GANTON
that he has shops established at those places in
the name of HONG KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market,
No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEER,
MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES,
AND OILMANN'S STORES, &c., of the
best quality.

IN HU-SAM, and GANTON SHOPS, the
foregoing articles with the addition of SPICES,
SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when
in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing
him, are requested to apply at his shop
as above, where a list of prices of articles will
be furnished, which will be supplied at the same
rate all the year round.

HING KEE,
19, 722, Foothill, 13th May, 1874.

TRINIDAD COLONIAL LIFE AND
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents in Hongkong for the above Company,
call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF
SHIPPIES to the low rates of premium
charged for marine insurance, which were
a sum of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT.
TITHED PER CENT. (33 1/3%) will be allowed
on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines,
and the Straits. On risk to all other
ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER
CENT. (15%) only.

SIEMSEN & CO.,
Agents
of 1028, Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' IN-
SURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the undermentioned
Local Insurance Office will charge the
following Rates of Premium per Steamer on
the Suez Canal, being those now current in London,
Suez Canal, &c.

THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER
CENT. (34 1/3%) will be allowed
on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines,
and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the
Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER
CENT. (15%) only.

EDWARD NORTON & CO.,
Agents
of 241, Hongkong, 22nd January, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agent for the above Company at this
port, are prepared to give Policies against Fire
to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or
Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & CO.,
Agents
of 241, Hongkong, 22nd January, 1874.

Banks.

COMPTOIR DES COMPTES DE PARIS,
INCORPORATED BY National Decrees of
7th and 9th March, 1848, and by Imperial
Decree of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December,
1856.

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CON-
VENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1863.

PARIS, 28th August, 1874.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$30,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$30,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bertrand, Paris,
LONDON AGENCE—144, Leadenhall Street,
E.C.

AGENCE—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles,
Rouen, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Cal-
cutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint
Domingo (Iles de la Madeleine), and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON,

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed

On current deposit accounts at the rate of
2 1/2% per annum on the monthly minimum
balance.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months' 2% per annum.

6% 3 1/2%

12% 4 1/2%

18% 5 1/2%

24% 6 1/2%

30% 7 1/2%

36% 8 1/2%

42% 9 1/2%

48% 10 1/2%

54% 11 1/2%

60% 12 1/2%

66% 13 1/2%

72% 14 1/2%

78% 15 1/2%

84% 16 1/2%

90% 17 1/2%

96% 18 1/2%

102% 19 1/2%

108% 20 1/2%

114% 21 1/2%

120% 22 1/2%

126% 23 1/2%

132% 24 1/2%

138% 25 1/2%

144% 26 1/2%

150% 27 1/2%

156% 28 1/2%

162% 29 1/2%

168% 30 1/2%

174% 31 1/2%

180% 32 1/2%

186% 33 1/2%

192% 34 1/2%

198% 35 1/2%

204% 36 1/2%

210% 37 1/2%

216% 38 1/2%

222% 39 1/2%

228% 40 1/2%

234% 41 1/2%

240% 42 1/2%

246% 43 1/2%

252% 44 1/2%

258% 45 1/2%

264% 46 1/2%

270% 47 1/2%

276% 48 1/2%

282% 49 1/2%

288% 50 1/2%

294% 51 1/2%

300% 52 1/2%

306% 53 1/2%

312% 54 1/2%

318% 55 1/2%

324% 56 1/2%

330% 57 1/2%

336% 58 1/2%

342% 59 1/2%

348% 60 1/2%

354% 61 1/2%

360% 62 1/2%

366% 63 1/2%

372% 64 1/2%

378% 65 1/2%

384% 66 1/2%

MATRIMONY IN BERLIN.

(From the Daily News Correspondent.)

Berlin, June 30th.
The German correspondents have alluded to your article on the publication of betrothals and some of them will German importunities for marriage, and the results of the most serious advertising in the adoption of the system in England. But why stop at this feature of German advertising? Why not go on to the other stages of domestic economy, and, after chronicling the betrothal, take up later the marriage itself, then the birth, described with the most minute attention to details, and finally the death with all the touching incidents of a model funeral? If you were true to your model, the mortuary cases you might now have to read would amaze us like one that I saw the other day. When Johann Schmidt died here it is the custom to make the fact known in about the following terms:—"It has pleased God to remove our beloved husband, son, father, brother, cousin, uncle, and nephew, the noble Johann Schmidt, the most modest and benevolent man in the firm, who died on the 25th instant." The names of the deceased survivors are given, or their relationship. Thus I lately saw a notice of the sort in which the tidings of the death of a young man were conveyed by a dozen relatives, among whom were "the affianced bride" and "the prospective mother-in-law." The last-named mourner was beyond doubt the woman whose name appears above all the rest. There were some feelings which are meant too deep for humanity, the grief of a mother who sees her expected son-in-law thus cruelly snatched away by death must surely be shared among them.

I can spin out in my imagination the whole course of events which led to the tender between this deceased youth and the excellent matron, and the result of his all-pious efforts. At first, when he was a young man with a wife and a dozen little children, may come to know mothers with marriageable daughters, and their daughters themselves. Even if the young man has no thought of marriage, the society of the young ladies is likely to be not quite without interest. German girls are not, however, to be found in America; but they generally look healthy and fresh, and they have "flamboyant" names. There is no other quality that German men of the middle class prize in their wives as "flamboyant" or domesticity. Look through the popular literature of the country, romance and poetry, and it will appear that this is the sum of every virtue. The young girls are very carefully selected in these respects, and at the age at which they marry they are nearly always equal to their domestic duties of that position. They know how to knit men's hose, and to deal out rations to the servants. In the little parties at the beerhouse or garden the young lady is expected to make the necessary display of her domestic accomplishments. She is to be married by a judge, and the master of the ceremony may be an individual or the tradesman, the maiden drumming rapidly of her feet; each a piece of humor or merriment instead of a breakfast and knits on some useful and embellished garment. If he be a banker's son, belonging to one grade higher socially, but attracted by a pretty face the tactics are different. The girl is permitted to be a little more frivolous, and to be married by a judge, or even by a notary public. "Well," says the maid-servant, "she takes not only a beefsteak, but a beefsteak and champion; she chatters a good deal about the opera, and evens about Rau's Circus; and in short, her whole manner is lighter and freer. If the first class of candidates are to be captured by the steady persistent work of infantry, the movement for the rich "catches" is more like a cavalry charge. An observant young man is generally won over to the cause of the mother, if he has no personal predilection for the boy's garden. If on his appearance the second evening at the rendezvous she innocently offers him a place beside the daughter, or accidentally makes a place for him, as it were in the confusion of the moment, he knows at once that "one fortunate capture" is carried; and worse than that, if he be himself indifferent, he knows that all the more malignant influences are at work against him. Perhaps the most interesting scene is a mother who at a public place like that, has three or four daughters of whom one is more ardent or reluctant "autors." I can compare it to nothing but a book watching half a dozen "beauties" in different degrees of preparation. From the first who are most advanced in their coquetry and may be left pretty much to themselves, to the last who are still in the cradle, and who need the most distinct attention and encouragement from the one of these extremes to the other, along the intermediate grades of coquettish readiness, the ease of this watchful mother ranges and operates. The young ladies play their parts dexterously, but with a good deal of skill.

In default of a public announcement of a betrothal, the public are enabled of watching the action from evening to evening may tell by one infallible sign when the happy climax is reached. As soon as the swain begins to pay the young lady's reckoning in addition to his own depend on it they are engaged. Up to that time the maiden's consciousness has been reckoned at the close of every evening with the account of the family, and paid for by the fond glances of the young man. The mother and the future son-in-law meet in sweethearts' bosom, but then alone. Even if there be nobody else with them, but the mother, she always pays her own bill. Night after night one may see at the same restaurants, a young man pay for himself and his sweethearts, while the worthy matron just as regularly is left to the resources of her own purse. If the three visit the theatre, the young man sits for two hours with his mother, the other places in the boxes, and looks out for herself, and the ruler scarcely even broken. If it be said on the one hand that the mother, having shirked off the responsibility of her daughter's entertainment, ought to be satisfied with that, it may be urged on the other hand that, in view of the fidelity and regularity expected of a German lover, the support of the young lady is in itself enough, and ought to be sufficient. The young man's expenses are at least paid after the marriage. Young people engaged are reported to pass three hundred and sixty-five evenings a year in each other's society. If they belong to the middle or poorer classes this phenomenon is generally witnessed at their beer-houses and gardens, varied in number by an occasional rural excursion. If they have a more exalted position in the society, then they will generally be found for entertaining the visiting ladies, the love of the intended, and for their garden, they will, now and then substitute a concert or a play. But the full quota of evenings is always rigorously exacted. Perhaps the most delicate situation for a saucy suitor is when the mother is indifferent, or with a little jealousy matronly coquetry, knowing that he is anxious to be accepted. In this case he is compelled to extract from the mother the most careful behaviour, especially late in the evening after tea, when the mother is likely to be sleepy and tired, and even irritable. One fatal step thus may ruin all. The other evening a friend and I sat under a lime tree at a fashionable resort, amused at and, in spite of ourselves, interested in, the proceedings at an adjacent table, where there was a family party, consisting of a mother, three daughters, a young man, and a mother's maid. The maid, in fact, was evidently directing the course of affairs. One of the young ladies, feeling cold, ran to throw a shawl over her shoulders, and of course all the young men by a common impulse plunged madly forward to assist her. One of those young men will never be seen again with that party. He carried in his head as he went, and did the young lady no harm; but, and with characteristic vivacity, managed, while drawing up the shawl, to thrust the end of the cane into the eye of the mother, and the spear seemed to require a good deal of adjustment, as I have observed it often done when a young man is drawing it on, and the shoulders are those of a young lady, the nail being driven into the shoulder-blade. So hasty was the young man to have become convinced that he could never again look favourably on him, for he comes no more to the trying place. My friend is a philosopher, and he had his moral ready. "After all," observed he, lighting a fresh cigarette, "you're awfully worse than the rest of us; it happens to many of us at critical moments to thrust a cane into the eye of the dead mother-in-law, and to an unlucky stroke to forfeit all our chances."

Berlin is fast, outgrowing this slow material machinery. The diplomacy of the mother and the helpless arts of the daughter are giving way to the more simple and more expeditious system of matrimonial agencies. An English reader would have some trouble in conceiving the progress made within the last two years, but, excepting in the United States, not even a German can perceive its future possibilities. It is not enough there are women who,

in seductive advertisements, are known throughout the world, who in modest ways, and in a private way, bring the attractions together. Not even the slender veil of that degree of prudishness is now thrown over the traffic. There are now great offices with their managers, their attorneys, their clerks, and banchory of clerks, and which offer applicants of all descriptions from two or three hundred candidates. They are not to be found in old book-shops and quiet no important details. Thus the candidates will be classified somewhat like this:—254 maidens from the bourgeoisie, 175 widows of the same class, 90 maidens and widows from the aristocracy, with fortunes, &c., &c.; and on the other side, 300 gentlemen, marchionesses, and other nobility, 100 Government officials, and shareholders, &c., &c. And round the bases of these are the mortuary cases you might now, and then have to read announcements like one that I saw the other day. When Johann Schmidt died here it is the custom to make the fact known in about the following terms:—"It has pleased God to remove our beloved husband, son, father, brother, cousin, uncle, and nephew, the noble Johann Schmidt, the most modest and benevolent man in the firm, who died on the 25th instant." If you were true to your model, the mortuary cases you might now, and then have to read announcements like one that I saw the other day. When Johann Schmidt died here it is the custom to make the fact known in about the following terms:—"It has pleased God to remove our beloved husband, son, father, brother, cousin, uncle, and nephew, the noble Johann Schmidt, the most modest and benevolent man in the firm, who died on the 25th instant." The Mortuary Journal, issued weekly, contains the advertisements of those agencies as well as of candidates themselves, notices of books, and miscellaneous matter well calculated to set forth the beauties of married life and to encourage the warning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Vice and Larvae have everywhere their votaries, and the vestiges of all these vices, and the marks of all these plagues, are to be seen in all places. These vices, beings over-congregated into a community without including among themselves the just and the unjust, the wise and the ignorant, the evil and the good.

ENGLISH OATLAWS ON THE CONTINENT.—Mr. W. Farnington, of Stowey Court, Bridgewater, who has achieved considerable celebrity as a cattle breeder, has been witness from laurels on the Continent, and has won the English International Agricultural Exhibition. He has been awarded a silver medal.

SIMPSON, the American, said in a telegraph, "My philosophy in that reputation is a bubble upon the rapid stream of time; popularity a bubble in the great pool of oblivion; a bubble but a full-blown blower, or at best a balloon."

W. Farnington, of Stowey Court, Bridgewater, who has achieved considerable celebrity as a cattle breeder, has been witness from laurels on the Continent, and has won the English International Agricultural Exhibition. He has been awarded a silver medal.

The King of Burmah is, says the *Pictorial World*, making great preparations for his coronation. He is buying large quantities of diamonds to stud his own, the queen's, and the princesses' dresses. The dress of the middle palace queen's eldest daughter alone will be studded with 1,000 diamonds.

The following extract took place at an English coffee-house:—"I say, Mr. Postmaster, is there a little for me?" "Who are you?" "My good sir?" "I'm myself—that's who I am." "Well, what's your name?" "An what do you want with me?" "Isn't it on the letter?" "I want to find the letter, if there is one." "Well, Pat Burns, thin, if you may have it." "No, there is none for Pat Burns." "Is the letter for Mr. Burns?" "Yes, it will go for there isn't." "I'd teach you better manners than to insist on a gentleman's name." "I'm sorry, but I'm not a gentleman." "Flowers & Son, Ltd., Kilkenny, Ireland."

At the Royal Show in Ladies' WHITE, BROWN, PEAS, and BLACK STRAW MED-STRAW HATS.

Also, the Italian CHIP HATS.

Boys' and Girls' STRAW HATS, is greatly varied.

MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS.

A Supply received monthly.

Ladies' DEESE MATERIALS in French CHIFFONETTE, Plain, Figured, and Checked Japanese SILKS.

All the New Shades in French FOULARD, a material most suitable for Costumes and Summer Wear.

STRIPED MOHAIRS.

The Now TUSCONE CLOTH in Spots and Stripes.

STRIPED and FIGURED GRENADINES.

ALPAU LUSTRE, in various shades.

NEW COLOURED SILKS in Plain and Fancy.

BLAUE and COLOURED MOIRES.

A Large Stock of the best makes in GROS-GRAIN and GLACE SILKS.

FRENCH CAMBRICS, Scotch GING-

AM, WHITE, FIGURED, and STRIPED BRILLIANTES, and SATIN STRIPED MUSLINE suitable for Ladies' Morning Wrappers.

EMBROIDERED LINEN and PLISETTED SETS.

LACE, COLORED LINEN, MUSLIN and LACE FILLED SETS.

LINEN and MUSLIN HABIT SHIRTS and SLEEVES.

SWISS MUSLIN BODICES.

MUSLIN and TULLE RUFFLES and RUFFLED TRIMMINGS.

Brussels and Real Mutese LACE COL-

LARETTES.

HEM-STITCHED and LACE HANDEK-CHIEFS.

Cash's LACE EDGED FRILLINGS for trimming Under-Linen.

Real LACE EDGINGS and INSERTIONS in all makes.

Every Width and Colour in FAILLE.

SATIN, and WATERED RIBON and RIBBONS to match.

A Choice Assortment of FANCY SASHES and SILK SCARVES.

Baby LINEN—Ladies' UNDERLOTHING, LONG-LOOTHING SKIRTS, CORSETS, &c.

Boys' SUITS.

Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

of Dawson's superior make.

SILK UMBRELLAS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. L. LAZARUS AND CO., Incorporated with Shearwood and Co.

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

FRESH CALIFORNIA OATS.

Apply to T. G. GLOVER,

No. 7, Queen's Road,

HONGKONG, 10th August, 1874.

J. AND J. TENNENT'S ALE and J. PORTER.

DAVID COSSAN & SONS.

Merchant Navy, Navy Boiled CANVAS.

Long Flat

OROWN.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

HONGKONG, 11th May, 1874.

NOW BEADY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY.

FUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONOUNCIATION.

An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the Daily Press Office, Hongkong.

HOB comprehensive and practical service.

This work stands unrivaled. All new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects of modern civilization, and which are not yet available for the Chinese, are now introduced.

Generally, the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them an ever increasing number of new words, which are fully illustrated and explained, forming a valuable store of knowledge for the student.

Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being clearly marked on the original Chinese characters.

Every word is fully explained, and the Chinese characters, and English equivalents of different words are given.

Price £1.00 per volume.

Victoria Fine Insurance Company's Shares—120 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—The 86 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—120 per share.

Victoria Fine Insurance Company's Shares—120 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—30 per cent discount.

China and Japan Insurance Company's Shares—120 per cent premium.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—120 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—37½ per cent discount.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—300 per cent discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—30 per cent discount.

SALES ON AUGUST 22ND, 1874.

As reported by China.

Wood Oil, 40 pence, at T.M. 6.6.4.0, by Hipping to travelling trader.

Almonds, 10 bags, at \$2.00, by Rock-choy to travelling trader.

White Wax, 2 pieces, at \$7.00, by Kin-ching to travelling trader.

Tea, 10 bags, at \$5.00, by Yuen-fai to travelling trader.

Yen-ching, 30 bags, at \$4.40, by Chon-chong to travelling trader.

Green Tea, 150 pence, at \$1.85, by Yung-hing to travelling trader.

So-blaster, 10 packages, at \$4.00, by Kiu-hing to travelling trader.

Tea, 10 bags, at \$4.00, by Kiu-hing to travelling trader.

Tea, 10 bags, at \$4.00, by Kiu-hing to travelling trader.

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Tea, 10 bags, at \$4.00, by Kiu-hing to travelling trader.

Tea, 10 bags, at \$4.00, by

Extracts.

LEARNING TO ROW.

Down at the river, learning to row,
Cupid-like Lizzie, true-hearted Joe,
Dont like an eggshell, duty in sun,
One that Theta's self might prize,
As happy they as the day was long,
Their lives as sweet as old love-songs,
In each breast throbbed a loving heart,
Only the length of the long part.
Gay little girls, so much fair,
Winking hearts with piquant air;
Winning hearts be thrown away,
Life is to her a pale day.

When poor Joe lefts of a pale life,
Away goes the day's wife and wife,
She shuns herself, "The world is wide,
When I wed I'll be a man's bride."

So pretty Lizzie's wild way
Sent her love heart's last part,
But when the love's cold and drear,
In the sad winter of the year,

She would often say, "O for what I have away
When I gaily learned to row
On the river, long ago."

Joe did his work, tiding his time,
His nature strong and pure and fine,
Till fresh Lizzie, wier grown,
And longing now to share his home,
Came early saying, "Dear old Joe,
Once more teach me how to row,"
Now in our boat their shores find
Down Tiber's river to the end.

—ANNIE A. PERTON.

COOMASIE.

According to Bowditch, who was there on a political mission in 1817, Coomasie is built upon the side of a large rocky hill of iron-stone. It is insulated by a large marsh close to the town northwards, and by a narrow stream, half a mile distant from it north-west, and sixty yards broad; close to it north-east, east, south-east, and south, and about a hundred, twenty, seventy, and fifty yards apart at those points. In many parts the depth, after heavy rains, was five feet and commonly two. The marsh contains many springs and supplies the town with water, but the exhalation covers the city with a thick fog morning and evening, and engenders dysentery. It is a little extraordinary that we never saw a mosquito in Ashanthe. I could find none but bird-says views of the city, which were uninteresting, presenting nothing but the thatch of the houses. It

was encircled by a beatiful forest, which required more time than I could spare, as it was

reached more easily from the sea, as the road led up the hill, and so full of pullin, up in the boat as were full and ready.

"Ah! there you are," says she, "basket and all; just like you" so out all got, and she says, "And ere Mrs. Abber, and er Miss Pittick, and my niece Jane, and er young man, and er Uncle Bowless as is used to the sea, and two young friends of mine in the name of Ollie and their Aunt Tabby."

So I says, when we'd had a little ale and biscuits of a gentel'ouse "Mussy on us, Mrs. Wels, there ain't no room in that boat for me." "That there ain't," says Uncle Bowles, "for we're overcrowded already, and if you steps aboard we're swamped, that's all."

Says them young Ollies, "Oh! we'll take

Mrs. Brown and Aunt Tabby, as is scrounged to death, in a ranian, if Jane Stork will come too." I says, "In a wot? I won't go in none of these new-fangled fooleries of boats, with iron's stickin' out, as is like floatin' on a toothpick." "Oh! no," they says; "that's an outrigger. We means this boat, as you and aunt will just fill, and you must steer, 'cos ain't got a stiff elber. It

were a roomy boat, with a green railin round the seat to 'old you in; as said I were agreeable, and what that old 'oman were stowed in, I got in, though it were werry wobbly till I got seated, and then they give me a couple of ropes as was tied to the boat behind me. I says, "What's this for?"

"Why, to steer," says Tom Ollie. I says, "I can't steer." "Why?" says is brother, "any fool can do that; you've only got to pull at the ropes accordin' to which way you wants to go."

Well, there was a good many a lookin' on, particuller some young gents in trowsers and jerseys, as they said was a rowin' lot. One on 'em says, "You'll steer like a fish, Mrs. Brown, never fear."

Well, when we was in the boat, them two young Ollies, as come the bounce a good deal, a-makin' believe as they knewed all about it, says, "Now, mind you keep us the right side." I says, "Oh! yes, in course; but do be off," 'cos the other boat-load were gone, as 'd got his basket-a-board, and were ever so far ahead, as I could see, as they'd begun to drinkin the beer.

Whether it was the mud as we was stuck in, or the weight, I don't know, but we never should 've got floated in this world if a lot of them young gents in trowsers hadn't took and pulled us off, a-learin' like mad, into the river with a spin, a mighty right spin, as I made that those old Aunt Tabby's feet fly up in the hair, and come down on my let corn like a 'stichet. I won't be an' enable for your life if you goes on like that," says the young fellow nearest to me, as were pullin all over the place to bust itself; "why, you ain't steerin' a bit." I says, "I am; I'm a pullin' at both ropes like mad."

"Pull the left!" says one. "No, you means the right," says the other. "Whichever do you mean?" says I. "You're taken us the wrong side of the river," they botholler.

I give a violent tug at one of them ropes, as seemed to go as send as like mad in among a lot of other boats. "Pull the right rope," says Ned Ollie, "I tell you," and I give it a good tug, as sent us into a 'ole boatful

of people, as reglar seafarin' by their lang-widge, and one on them took 'old of our boat and sent it a-spinning. So I give the other rope a pull, as would 've been a right enuf, if that old catamaran hadn't got old of it, with her crooked arm, some ov, and took and sent a tap across the other side.

Well, I gets both the ropes in my own, and again, as was nearly breakin' my arms, and 'd made both my sleeves burst out at the arm's holes. "Don't go into the shore like that," said the heldest Ollie. "I will," I says, "for 'ow else am I to get out of the way of all these boats as is runnin' into us?" Just then the one as were a-settin in front of me, as were a-pullin like mad, seemed for to 'iss 't tip with his ear somehow, for it'd up in the hair, and so did 'e's eels in my face, and he shot backards with 'is dead in his brother's stomach, as knocked 'im over. "I thought as he'd broke is back, but he hadn't, 'cos he picked 'isself up; and then the other blow'd me up rightful, and he says, "It weren't my fault, 't was all Mrs. Brown's. 'Ow could I 'elp it, as wasn't never in a boat afore?" "Well," says the other, "no more wasn't I, not to pull." I says, "You're a good for nothing couple of young fresh water pilots, that's wot you are, to tie any one aboard a vessel to be drawed ed like this." I says, "Pul to the bank this instant." He says, "Wait till we've picked up the oar." So when he'd got it I didn't make no more bones about it, but pull that string as took the boat close agin a bank. "You can't land here," says one, "it only houses." I says, "I don't care where it is, but I gets out there young Waggoners. "Come on," I says, to the old aunt, "you wouldn't get out, though."

I'd took and run the boat close agin the stump of a tree as I'd ketched 'old on, and tool and jumped ashore like bird, as couldn't be called dry land, though bein' all squash like, but that were better than the bottomless pit. So them young chaps began to check me, and say as I could stop there if was I wanted to be drowned. So I says, "If its private property I say they'll let me stop till I get a boat," for I seen it were a sort of a highland. So, I says, "You go on and don't you bother about me, my good boys. Go on your own way and look after your aunt."

It certainly were a werry marshy spot at I'd got on to, and when a steamer come up, the waves as it made splashed me 'arf up my knees, and at last one that came up with a man as wanted fire-shillins to put me ashore. I says, "Go on with your rubbish. I won't want it if I as to stop 'ere till my friends in the big boat comes by." "Ah!" he says, "You wants to stop there till high water do you? All right," and off he goes. So, then I kept a standin' till the water

MRS. WELKS AT PUTNEY.

Mrs. Welks, she's all for the water, though boin' brought up by a uncle as were in the marine stores, and come to be transported in the end, and 'd been a peroson or somethin like that; though in my opinion he were re-cover of stolen goods; she were cut out for a bumboat-woman herself, and that's why she always likes to live near the water side; as I consider the Broadway, Amerikam, the next thing to, not ten minuts walk from it. So when she asked me about goin' to the boat-race last year, I says, "Oh! not for me, as shan't never forget a settin' on the wireduck, as the railway goes over the river by, with my legs a-danglin like the hedge of a prescripter, with the trains nearly a-shakin you in passin', and see nothink of the boat-race more than if it'd be on Hopman Downs." So Mrs. Welks she says, "Oh! we're a-goin' to ave a boat as is roomy as a barge, and shall take the lunch along with us." I says, "In course, if it's a boat I ain't no objections, 'cos there'll be room for to stretch your legs, but" I says, "if it's lunch you're a-taking, you must let me bring a-something for my share, as shall be a pig-in-a-pie, with bottled beer." She says, "All right, so you shall."

It were a fine day, I mussey, though to dry myself, as never come in till close on seven, and me a drivin' for a cup of tea, and then I was a little bit on; and then I was a drive to the boat-race, as the remaining boat come back in a boat and put me ashore for five shillins, up to my knee in black mud and water, close agin' Amerikam Bridge.

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